GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:975
ANSWERED ON:29.04.2016
Cancer Cases
Venugopal Dr. Ponnusamy

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether according to WHO, the cancer cases in India will multiply many times over the next decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the wide gap between the number of patients and specialists has hit expansion plans of the Government and private hospitals and the infrastructure for management of India"s cancer burden is insufficient causing severe shortage of educated medical and other health personnel and the training facilities needed to produce them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)
(a) & (b): As informed by Indian Council of Medical Research, the report of National Centre for Disease Informatics & Research Centre-National Cancer Registry Programme indicates the change in estimated incidence cancer cases in the next decade in India as under:

Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India for all sites (2015-2025)- Both sexes
Year 2015 2025
All sites of Cancer 1148692 1510396

(c) & (d): Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. Diagnosis and treatment of cancer requires specialist doctors, nurses and other healthcare workers. For doctors, disciplines such as surgery, medicine, radiotherapy, radiodiagnosis, palliative care among others are relevant. As such the number of Allopathic doctors as proportion of the population in the country is less as compared to WHO norms. The number of radiotherapy machines in the country is less than the norms of WHO and International Atomic Energy Agency.

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Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India is assisting to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. These Institutions will mentor all cancer related activities in their respective geographical areas and also enhance diagnosis, treatment and teaching capacity. Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and work of 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata is also approved.

In addition to the facilities for Cancer diagnosis and treatment of Cancer by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. also provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer. These institutions also enhance the capacity and availability of trained manpower for cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY).

To increase the number of seats in Super speciality course in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year.